

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ROSS & ROSSER, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1862.

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 8

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A square is twelve lines of this size type—equal to about 100 words, of manuscript.

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THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER.
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, - - - AUGUST, 7

The New York Tribune, referring to the sudden disappearance of small coins, calls out lustily "change" and says: "We must have change." Yes, and we must have a change, or we shall all be ruined, financially, politically and morally.

The rebels have discharged unconditionally, the Surgeons and Chaplains taken prisoners during the war.

The demand for postage stamps for currency, increased so rapidly in New York that on Monday last \$200,000 worth were sold. The usual per diem sales average \$2,500.

Senator Wilson says he was told by Executive authorities that there were 630,000 troops in the field.

A dispatch from Kinderhook, New York, announces the death of Ex-President Martin Van Buren, on the 24th ult., in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

The rebel prisoners in Camp Morton, Indiana, have formed a Masonic Lodge.

Daniel Hibler has been released from jail in Paris, having executed bonds in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance at the next Court.

Jeff Davis' name, which was carved on an arch of the Washington and Potomac Aqueduct, has been chiseled out by order of Secretary Smith.

The latest Memphis advices mention rumors prevalent there of the capture of eight federal paymasters by the rebels, at Humboldt, Tenn., with an aggregate of eighteen hundred thousand dollars.

The casualties of all kinds in the army of the Western Department (late Halleck's) since it went into the field are stated at 63,500.

There are at the present time 300,000 stand of Government arms in New York city alone. With the arms stored in the different parts of the country, and the supplies that are constantly arriving, the government could arm a million of men at a month's notice.

The Mobile Advertiser states the Gen. Breckinridge "has command of the troops on the opposite side of the river, at Monroe, Louisiana, and is marching to capture the Yankee batteries over there, and to prevent supplies reaching the Yankee fleet."

A negro regiment is now forming in Washington City, and the negroes are rapidly enlisted. They will form a regiment by themselves. Whether the Government will accept the regiment after it shall have been raised, or not, remains to be seen.

A special to the Chicago Tribune of the 31st, states that ten iron-clad gunboats, built in England, have arrived off Mobile. It is added that three more are on the way. The statement is considered improbable.

A few days ago an attempt was made to capture the rebel gunboat Arkansas, at Vicksburg. The attempt failed, it would seem, through a lack of concerted action on the part of the commanders of the fleets above and below the city.

Mrs. Mary Hoffman, of Cynthia, was taken to Louisville, on Friday, and committed to the military prison, but she was only confined to the office for a short time, when she was paroled for twenty days, by order of Gen. Boyle. She is to go home, settle up her affairs, and go South to join her husband, who is in the rebel army, and now camped at Abingdon, Va.

The military prisoners confined in the old Medical College building, at the corner of Green and Fifth streets, Louisville, were to have been removed, on Monday, to the large and airy Presbyterian school building, on Centre street.

Col. W. A. Hoskins of the 12th Kentucky regiment, is Provost Marshal at Tusculum, Tenn.

The damage to the bridges on the Kentucky Central Railroad by Morgan's men, is estimated at \$40,000.

Rebel batteries at Gaines' Landing, on the Mississippi, obstruct the passage of boats.

The statement that a number of Metcalf's men deserted at Cynthia and went off with Morgan, is contradicted by the officers of the regiment.

The steamer Nashville, is one of her late trips, brought over to the rebels, as a present from British sympathizers, 22 cannon, belonging to the 30 captured from the Russians at Inkerman.

The military prisoners in Louisville are full, and Kentucky State prisoners are being sent to the penitentiary at Jeffersonville, Ia. The prison at Camp Chase, Ohio, is also said to be full.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald again asserts that the Emperor Napoleon is about to offer the mediation of France to America, and says the drift of public opinion is in favor of such a course.

The U. S. Mint at Philadelphia is manufacturing cents at the rate of 240,000 per day.

Our Washington Correspondent!

WASHINGTON CITY,
July 31, 1862.

DEAR BULLETIN:

Upon another of those days with their sudden transition from sunshine to clouds, and which seem the sure precursor of a heavy shower, your Correspondent has again retired from the busy hum without, and seated in a familiar spot, is about to weave a brief narrative for you.

The hour and the place have already become a pleasant reminder of greetings had with friends who are far away, and among the number whose faces I feel can never be effaced from those tablets which nature in her wisdom and kindness has bequeathed to every grateful heart, I can pleasantly recall the occupants of a Sanctum, who have added another star to the banner of a staunch Democracy, and given to its welcome visage, "The Bulletin" for a name.

There is certainly an unfading charm to a more or less extent about every locality where interviews of both a social and business character have been enjoyed; and though the scenes which often loom up from the past do not speak to us in audible tones, yet memories that might have assumed a dreamy forgetfulness are thus suddenly awakened, memories that are sometimes touchingly tender—such as serve to purify our emotions and elevate the soul! The past may have lost its brilliancy with many because of a future that followed full of sorrows and cares; its beauty may have faded and its voice come to chide—but be it an oasis of sad retrospection, or blessings such as earth seldom knows, there is yet a light which memory sheds that continues to burn with the same beautiful glow, and if the Casket be broken, some sweetness will linger 'round it still! The past in your experience has had as yet but a brief existence—or in plainer terms: but a few weeks have elapsed since that banner was "flung on the outer wall," and 'tis a comfort for you to reflect that it did not wave before heedless minds, for it has met with a hearty response from a host of friends who have given it a patronage in keeping with its merits and its truth.

Accept then again as an introductory remark, the congratulations of both a patron and a correspondent; and if you, indulgent reader, will deal gently with each attempt to interest—I can look forward to the execution of my office as your Correspondent with a cheerful hope that something pleasing may be gathered from the scenes that surround.

Yesterday our City Railroad commenced its regular trips from the Capitol to the State Department, passengers receiving transfer tickets to the Omnibus for Georgetown.—The cars are constructed on an entirely new plan, and are not surpassed in either comfort or elegance, while they will increase in popularity as new additions are made.—Only ten are now in use, but so soon as the entire route is completed from the Navy Yard to Georgetown, about thirty more will be put in operation—a few more days will witness its completion, when the citizens can truly exclaim in the language of a spicy Journalist: "Farewell old Bus you're played out now."

To-day there are various rumors on the streets, in relation to the movements of our army on James river and the evacuation of Richmond, but so official dispatches confirm either report. At an early hour it was whispered throughout the city that McClellan had returned, but the latter is wholly untrue. There is no end to all sorts of stories which are gotten up for the occasion by a leading portion of the community, who, knowing the insignificance of their personal influence here as elsewhere, have fallen into vicious ways, and accustomed to the most unblushing falsehoods from infancy, are never at a loss for a sensation item. This morning a large number of Confederate prisoners were exchanged, on route for Fortress Monroe, which leaves about twenty in the Old Capitol Prison. Upon reaching the Steamboat landing, a large crowd had collected to witness their departure. Among the released were several Officers of high rank who seemed considerably elated at the prospect of an early return to "Dixie"—but the majority have exhibited during their incarceration, a great uneasiness for a speedy exchange, and many too are heartily sick of the cause in which they so rashly embarked.

Another week is drawing to a close, and though among the victories our more than spartan heroes of the battlefield have won, the bogus Capital has not yet surrendered to the fate of nations engaged in a haughty rebellion, our confidence as citizens of Washington remains unshaken in the ultimate triumph of the Union, and every cherished principle of that Constitution which has been honored and upheld by the Father of his Country, the Colossal intellect of a Webster, and our own loved Henry Clay!

But while I am writing I must not forget to occupy as little space as possible—there is a limit to patience and no intrusion of mine must trespass upon it.

May your future continue to be a bright one, and that each day may pleasantly glide while your dearest hopes of the past are flinging a grateful feeling over every happiness the present may possess, is the heartfelt wish of

R. H. L.

Great exertions are making all over the Northern States to fill up the ranks without resorting to a draft. City corporations, State legislatures and private individuals are offering bounty but the enlistments do not seem to be going on very speedily.

From the Richmond Dispatch.
Extracts From Richmond Papers.

GEN. LEE THE RISING MAN.

The rise which this officer has suddenly taken in the public confidence is without a precedent. At the commencement of the war he enjoyed the highest reputation of any officer on the continent. But his fame was considerably damaged by the result of his campaign over the mountains. The public was unable to estimate the difficulties with which he was surrounded, and was displeased with him because he did not accomplish what we are now convinced must have been an impossibility. We confess we were of the number who allowed our previously high estimation of General Lee to be considerably shaken, by the result of that expedition. It was not until he was placed in a situation where he had an opportunity to display his great abilities, that he was enabled to teach the country and ourselves, as humble sons of the country, the folly of forming sudden judgments upon premises not sufficiently established.

The operations of Gen. Lee, in the short campaign which is just over, were certainly those of a master. No Captain that ever lived could have planned or executed a better campaign. It was perfect in all its parts, will be set down hereafter as among the models which the military student will be required to study. His first labor was to render the city impregnable, which he accomplished so successfully that, in the opinion of military men, it could not be taken by double the force McClellan could bring against it. His next was to provide for the dispersion of the enormous force which threatened it from the Chickahominy. How was this to be done? To attack their fortifications in front was only to throw away the lives of his soldiers. To turn them with the force which he had under him here were an enterprise of infinite difficulty, since he would be compelled, in doing so, to expose his own flank during the cross march. In this dilemma, he fell upon the bold and original plan of bringing Jackson down upon their right flank and rear.

But it was the utmost importance to conceal this intended operation until the very last moment. The plan he devised was in the highest degree ingenious. It was generally believed that Jackson, after crushing Fremont and Shields, was to march into the enemy's country and transfer the war to his own fire-side. Means were taken to encourage that belief, and one of them was to send heavy reinforcements to the Valley.—When these had reached their destination, and every body was expecting to hear the sound of Jackson's cannon on the Susquehanna, the public was electrified by the magnificent reconnaissance of Gen. Stuart. From that reconnaissance Lee learned all that he wished further to know, and while the public was still discussing the utility of an operation so full of hazard, the news arrived that Jackson had sent to Lynchburg for all the cars, that he was at Stanton, that he was at Gordonsville, that he was at Louisa Court-house, that he was at Hanover Court-house, with all his army.

The truth then burst upon the public in its full effulgence. The enemy were to be attacked in flank and rear by Jackson's army at the same time that they were to be assailed in front by Lee with the main bulk of his army. The plan was worthy of the most renowned General that ever lived, and even while it was in the very agony of projection, and had not yet been tried, no man doubted its entire success. It did not succeed beyond all reasonable hope, even of so wisely conceived and well digested an operation. The success plans the author among the highest military names—the same as the roll with the Hannibals, the Caesars, the Fredericks and the Napoleons of history.

The perfect success which attended the efforts of Lee to keep the march of Jackson from the knowledge of the enemy is among the marvels of those marvelous operations. The writer of this was aware that Jackson was on the march for Richmond as early as last Sunday fortnight, when he heard that he was already at Gordonsville with a portion of his forces. It is scarcely possible that fewer than ten thousand persons knew the same thing at the same time. And yet not a soul was found to betray the secrets to the enemy, and he was taken, at last, completely by surprise! Was there ever such unanimity of opinion as this circumstance reveals? Where is the Union party that were to show themselves as soon as the enemy made his appearance in force!

The Rebel Ram Arkansas affords another proof of the superiority of iron-clad vessels properly constructed for war purposes. She ran through a fleet of fifteen vessels, a feat more daring than that of the Merrimack, when she came out against the fleet in Hampton Roads. She did not entirely escape injury, but at fifty yards the cannon balls fluted her sides or flew off like peas hitting her sides. She was at one time boarded, but the boarding crew could find no entrance to her, and were compelled to leave her without accomplishing their object. The Rebels are building three like her at Richmond, to assist in the defence of that city. But our Government is not idle in the same direction. We have a dozen monitors much larger than the first one in course of construction, and this number is being largely increased. We shall in less than three months have the largest iron-clad navy of any government in the world.

BLACK REPUBLICAN PATRIOTISM.—U. S. Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, who may be taken as the exponent of Radical Republicanism—and there is little left of that is not radical—recently said, in the course of a conversation on a rail-car, that "if the whole army before Richmond was sacrificed, and McClellan got rid of, the purchase would be cheap for the country." Think of that!—He wanted the army sacrificed if McClellan could be sacrificed with it. But more.—The same scoundrel, in reply to a suggestion that the enemy might be marching on Washington, said—"He should be glad to see it, and find Washington in ashes, for this would open the eyes of the people, and then we would have war on principle." By war on principle, the scoundrel meant war for abolition.—Burlington (Iowa) Argus.

A COLORED REGIMENT FROM MASSACHUSETTS.—Lieutenant-Colonel Ingraham, of New Bedford, has avowed his willingness to command a regiment of colored soldiers, if the request comes from the proper authorities.

The Standard says: A regiment of colored men could be easily raised in this State. From one to two hundred would enroll their names in this city, whenever the President should announce the war policy in accordance with the spirit and intention of the recent acts of Congress.

From Cincinnati Times, Aug. 4th.

The News.

We are having on James river, now, a repetition of the scenes of the Upper Potomac last winter. The Rebels, well posted as to the Federal position, make a sudden dash, shell a camp, and then retire unharmed. Should they be pursued, and the pursuers escape ambush, the pursuit is heralded as a great victory. The other day McClellan's camp was shelled by the Rebels from the opposite side of the river. The next day a force of eight thousand men was thrown over the river to clear out the annoyance, and the report came back that they had effectually performed the task.

But a day or two after, the Rebels planted four batteries opposite McClellan's center, and shelled his camp, killing nine and wounding three more. A half hour's delay occurred before the siege guns were brought to bear upon them. If these annoyances are permitted, how long will it take the Rebels, assisted by the climate, to use up the reinforcements sent General McClellan?

"War in Earnest!" is the caption of a Washington telegram. It brings the information that "it is said," in "well informed circles," that "direct and decisive action is to be taken in the prosecution of the war." That has been the "talk" in Washington for a long time—action is wanted now.

We have the report of another dashing naval act. The British steamer, *Herald*, having conveyed a cargo of munitions of war into Charleston, and got to sea again, was chased by the gunboat *Admiral*, Captain Gainsant, into British waters at Nassau, continuing the chase, until the vessel landed at the wharf. The *Herald* hoisted the British colors, of course, and the British colors of course were shot down.—There was great excitement at Nassau, and of course will be in London when the news is received.

We are not prepared to express an opinion of the affair until we receive the particulars, but we will venture this declaration: If Capt. Gainsant knew that the *Herald* was engaged in the contraband trade, and had run the blockade, he did right. The British have done a heavy business in the contraband trade.

The War Department is represented as fully prepared for any attempted uprising in the Border States.

Abolition Treason.

Wendell Phillips delivered an abolition sermon before a Congregational Society in Boston on Sunday week. Since this discussion of twenty years standing, says the *Parade* from London, received a quasi endorsement from Republican Senators at Washington and Harrisburg, he seems to be licensed to utter reasonable sentiments which, if spoken by a man whose antecedents had been Union, would long since have confirmed him to some Government fortress. "The Government," says Mr. Phillips, "wants three hundred thousand men; we must say to them (the President) you cannot have a man for a dollar until you give him a principle. That will open the eyes of the President and the 'Cabinet' to the true sentiment of the 'North.' Phillips, like Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, is in favor of withholding men from the Government and discouraging enlistments as the means of correcting the Administration into the policy of freeing and arming the negroes. They are abolition and Union men; for the Union without slavery—against it with the right of each State to determine its own domestic concerns. Wendell Phillips is no less an enemy of the Union under the Constitution now than at any time during the past twenty years."

"Fremont" continued he, "has been degraded by the border states, but he has hopes that, like Charles the Second, he may die on his royal throne." Fremont has been degraded by his own acts—by corruption and inefficiency. He was endured and petted until it became impossible to endure him any longer. What is his 'rightful throne?' Does Phillips refer to that independent Government which Mr. Holt, shows by the testimony of several responsible witnesses, Fremont contemplated erecting in the West?—Burlington (Iowa) Argus.

Thurlow Weed, the editor of the *Albany Journal*, begins to find out that the "irrepressible conflict" is working directly to destroy the Government. It may be better late than never, but if he and Seward had realized what their infernal teachings were leading to, many years ago, it might have been better for the nation. They have for years aided and abetted the treason of Phillips, Sumner, and the whole force of abolition fanatics to raise the terrible rebellion which they and now the whole Republican party cannot control. But it is a sign of returning reason which will make all conservative Union men rejoice. Weed, in a late number of the *Journal*, says:

"The rebellion, in its progress, but for the fanatical zeal of those who aided in precipitating it, would have indicated the means by which it could have been and should be crushed. Slavery, by its madness, would have brought about its own destruction. But in anticipating and attempting to force 'events,' instead of awaiting their developments, the best hopes and highest prospects of the Union have been thwarted. The more than incendiary, the scarcely less infernal spirit represented by Mr. Sumner in the Senate, Wendell Phillips in the forum, and the Tribunes of the press, has united the Southern people, and now threatens to divide the North. The speeches, lectures and demonstrations from these sources have been used by secession leaders and journals to aggravate and intensify southern hostility. Instead of having, as would long since have been developed, powerful minorities of Union men in the insurgent States, we now see men, women and children banded together against us fighting, as they believe, for all that is hallowed by domestic relations and social ties. The real character of the rebellion, in the eyes of its victims, has thus been changed. The ambitious, wicked, fratricidal leaders—Davis, Sill, Toombs, Mason, &c., &c.—enjoy the advantages of a changed issue, in which their great crime is merged."

How much less, under this state of facts, is the crime of the Sumners and Phillipses and Tribunes, than that of the Davises, Sills and Toombses and Masons?—Burlington (Iowa) Argus.

The bill reorganizing the Supreme Court constitutes Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana, Judge Catron's circuit; Indiana and Ohio, Judge Swaine's circuit; Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, the Eighth; and Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri, the Ninth circuit. For the two last named new Judges are appointed.

General Ordeas—No. 32.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
IN CAMP, HUNTSVILLE, ALA.,
July 21, 1862.

On the 13th instant the force at Murfreesboro, under command of Brigadier General T. T. Crittenden, late Colonel of the 6th Indiana regiment, and consisting of six companies of the 9th Michigan, nine companies of the 31st Minnesota, two sections of Hewitt's Kentucky battery, four companies of the 4th Kentucky cavalry, and three companies of the 7th Pennsylvania cavalry, was captured at that place by a force of the enemy's cavalry, variously estimated at from eighteen hundred to thirty-five hundred.

It appears, from the best information that can be obtained, that Brigadier General Crittenden and Col. Duffield, of the 9th Michigan, with the six companies of that regiment and all of the cavalry, were surprised and captured early in the morning in the houses and streets of the town or in their camp near by, with but slight resistance, and without any timely warning of the presence of an enemy. The rest of the force, consisting of the 31st Minnesota and the artillery, under Colonel Lester, left its camp and took another position, which it maintained, with but a few casualties, against the feeble attacks of the enemy, until about 3 o'clock, when it was surrendered and marched into captivity.

Take it in all its features, few more disgraceful examples of neglect of duty and lack of good conduct can be found in the history of wars. It fully merits the extreme penalty which the law provides for such misconduct. The force was more than sufficient to repel the attack effectually. The mortification which the army will feel at the result is poorly compensated by the exertion made by some, perhaps many of the officers, to retrieve the disgrace of the surprise. The action fit to be adopted with reference to those who are blamable, especially the officers highest in command, cannot be determined without further investigation.

In contrast to this shameful affair, the General commanding takes pleasure in making honorable mention of the conduct of a detachment of twenty-two men of companies I and H, 10th Wisconsin regiment, under the command of Sergeants W. Nelson and A. H. Makinson. The detachment was on duty guarding a bridge east of Huntsville, when it was attacked, on the 25th of April, by a force of some two or three hundred cavalry, which it fought for two hours, and repulsed in the most signal manner.

Such is the conduct that duty and honor demand of every soldier; and this example is worthy of imitation by higher officers and larger commands.

By command of
MAJOR GENERAL BUELL.

Jas. B. Fry, Col. and Chief of Staff.

Adjutant: J. M. Wright, A. A. G.

The Abolitionism of Congress too Strong

Even for New England.

The following excellent hit at the legislation of the last Congress comes from the *Meridian* of New England. The negro in the last Congress was too strong even for the Abolition regime:

ACTS AND RESOLVES OF THE THIRTI-SEVENTH CONGRESS, FIRST REGULAR SESSION.

(Not copied from the record, but put down according to our recollection, and warranted correct in the main.)

1. An act in relation to niggers.
2. An act to emancipate niggers.
3. An act to prohibit what ye-call-it in the Territories.
4. An act to abolish what-ye-call-it in the District of Columbia.
5. An act concerning niggers.
6. An act to confiscate niggers.
7. An act to anticipate the wives and babies of contrabands.
8. An act to emancipate niggers who fight for the Confederacy.
9. An act to make 'em fight for the Union.
10. An act to make freed niggers love work.
11. An act to educate said freed niggers.
12. An act to make paper worth more than gold.
13. An act to make a little more paper worth more than a good deal more gold.
14. An act to free somebody's niggers.
15. An act in relation to niggers.
16. An act to prohibit importations by increasing duties.
17. An act to make white folks squeal, otherwise known as Tax Bill.
18. An act authorizing the President to draft white folks.
19. An act authorizing the President to arm niggers.
20. An act to give a little more paper.
21. An act concerning niggers.
22. An act to make omnibus tickets a legal tender.
23. An act to compensate Congressmen for using their influence in obtaining contracts.
24. An act authorizing the issue of more omnibus tickets.
25. An act declaring white men almost as good as niggers, if they behave themselves. (Laid on the table.)
26. An act to repeal that clause of the Constitution relating to the admission of new States.
27. An act to repeal the rest of the Constitution.
28. Resolutions pledging the Government to pay for emancipated niggers.
29. An act authorizing the President to pay for said niggers. (Laid under.)
30. An act to confiscate things.
31. Resolutions explaining that some other things are not meant.
32. An act in relation to niggers.
33. An act to make niggers white.
34. An act to make 'em a little whiter.
35. An act to make 'em a good deal whiter.
36. An act in relation to colored people.
37. An act in relation to contrabands.
38. An act concerning niggers.
39. Resolution of adjournment.

THE REBEL FORCE AT RICHMOND.—Surgeons and others who have reached Washington, under the new rules for exchange of prisoners, are unanimous in stating that the Rebel Government is gathering an enormous military force at Richmond. They are bringing in reinforcements day and night from every accessible point of the South, and now our returned prisoners are confident they have near three hundred prisoners in and around Richmond. All talk of Rebel demonstration in other directions are feints meant to conceal their real design which is to capture or destroy McClellan's army and then march against the North.—Everything conspires to show the necessity of filling up the old regiments of the army before Richmond without an hour's delay. The whole power of the Rebellion is gathering there for a final blow.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET,
GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS,
OLD AND NEW HAMS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL
ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION Stand, embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchants and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at its most favorable rates for cash, or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for its liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX.

Old Stand on Wall Street

Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS—200 two year old cased of a lot of one thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS—500 canvassed Hams, my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivaled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Brs. choice Bourbon Whisky very old, pure, highly flavored and only.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale by Brl or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An assortment of supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, over on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS.—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS.—Green and Black of all the best grades.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FISH.—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish.

ALEX. MADDOX.

DRIED FRUITS.—Raisins, Apples, &c. Peaches constantly on hand of the best quality.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CIDER VINEGAR.—The purest Cider Vinegar specially manufactured from the best orchards expressly for my select customers.

ALEX. MADDOX.

RYE.—Selected grain specially cleaned and substitute for Coffee.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHARCOAL.—Always in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN IN THE EAR.—Selected sweet corn in the ear always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORDAGE.—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to a ship's cable always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OAKUM.—Choice prepared always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BLOCK AND TACKLE.—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE.—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STONE WARE.—Every kind of vessel of the best manufactured earthenware.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SALT.—Best Kinawha and Ohio River Salt by the Brl. and Table Salt by the bag.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COAL OIL.—The best Coal Oil for lamps at retail.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CANDLES.—Choice brands of Star and Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SOAPS.—The best manufactured German, Rosin, country-made, for washing clothes, scrubbing, &c., and choice toilet and perfume varieties.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY.—I have bought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.—Good and Prompt for storage or sale, always received on consignment on the most moderate rates.

ALEX. MADDOX.

GOOD NEWS

FOR THE PEOPLE!

PROMPTNESS MY MOTTO!

SATISFACTION MY AIM!

GEO. W. TUDOR,

MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM his friends and the public, that he has just received another large lot of STOVES, TALLOW WARE, &c.

I also keep constantly on hand, and MANUFACTURE TO ORDER all articles in the line of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

JOBBING IN THIS LINE DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

Please call and examine Goods and Prices, as I am confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. I am also

THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite
Cadwallader's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 7

Those who receive a copy of the
Dollar Weekly Bulletin, and wishing to
subscribe will receive it regularly by remitting
ONE DOLLAR.

Our terms invariably in advance.

By reference to our advertising columns,
it will be seen that our friend Ike
Nelson is fairly lauded on the sea of
business. A stroll through his extensive
establishment during business hours, will
convince any one that Ike does not advertise
in vain. His rooms and shelves are
well stocked with the finest Groceries,
Wines, Liquors, &c., that this and foreign
climates can produce. Our country
friends, when visiting the city, can do no
better than to call on IKE NELSON, No. 47
and 49, Market street.

Messrs. HUNT & CADY notify the public
that they have dissolved partnership.—
The business will be continued by CHARLES
G. CADY, who invites lovers of the "weed"
to give him a call.

The election passed off very quietly
in the city on last Monday. We are not
able to publish the official vote of the county,
as nothing definite has been received, but
will do so in our next issue.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| For Circuit Judge, | 1 Prec't. | 2 Prec't. |
| Hon. L. W. Andrews, | 225 | 128 |
| For Commonwealth's Atty., | | |
| George M. Thomas, | 223 | 126 |
| For County Judge, | | |
| W. H. Savage, | 228 | 127 |
| For Circuit Clerk, | | |
| John M. Duke, Jr., | 224 | 129 |
| For County Clerk, | | |
| R. A. Cochran, | 223 | 127 |
| For Sheriff, | | |
| Henry S. Jefferson, | 223 | 128 |
| For County Attorney, | | |
| Fredrick H. Bierbower, | 222 | 127 |
| For County Assessor, | | |
| Hamilton S. Brookings, | 221 | 126 |
| For County Surveyor, | | |
| Samuel W. Wood, | 226 | 128 |
| For Coroner, | | |
| John Scudde, | 225 | 127 |
| For Jailor, | | |
| Wm. B. Parker, | 224 | 128 |
| For Constable, | | |
| John Sheppard, | 216 | |

John A. Comer, of Calloway county,
Mo., lately sold in the St. Louis market
three hogheads of manufacturing leaf to
baeco, at \$12 to \$14 per 100 lbs. One
of the hogheads brought \$528.

We call attention to the advertise-
ment of POWER, ROSS & CO. They deal
extensively in all kinds of Grain and Pro-
duce, and keep at all times a varied assort-
ment of Groceries. They are clever, enter-
prising, and thorough business men. Call at
the Corner of Market and Second Streets.

Joshua Tevis, a member of the Ken-
tucky Legislature, has been authorized by
the Military Board to raise a regiment of
troops, under the late call of the President
for volunteers.

The steamer Commodore Perry, with
a heavy cargo of Cotton and Tobacco, from
Cumberland river, collapsed a fine, and im-
mediately took fire. Five hundred bales of
cotton were on board, most of which was
burned.

The births in London weekly, are about
2,000.

A number of drays that recently left
Memphis, to bring in a lot of cotton from
the country, were captured by the rebels,
the drays destroyed, the horses taken, and
the men made prisoners—this within three
miles of the city.

You will find what the Angel of the
Lord said to the slave in Genesis xvi-6:
"And the angel of the Lord said: Return
to thy mistress and submit to her bonds."
This shows the difference between an aboli-
tionist and an angel of the Lord. The aboli-
tionist would doubtless call the angel of the
Lord a "slave catcher."

One of the most singular and remark-
able instances of random shooting we re-
member to have heard of occurred during Far-
quhar's run of the blockade. Just as his
flagship, the Hartford, reached the river
midway opposite the city, a shell struck one
of her guns which was being loaded, fair in
the muzzle, and passing into it, exploded,
and exploding the charge, burst the gun
and killed the gunner.

We learn from the Nashville Dis-
patch that all the bridges recently destroyed
by the Confederates, on the Nashville and
Chattanooga Railroad, having been rebuilt,
trains are now running through to Steven-
son, Ala.

The military prisoners confined at
Fort Warren have been set South for ex-
change. Generals Buckner and Tighman
are named as among the number.

The New York Commercial Adver-
tiser says Senator Chandler will "acknowl-
edge at home, in soberer mood, the injustice
of his defamation of Gen. McClellan."

Hon. John Hood, Republican State
Senator, Marion district, Ohio, has got him-
self into trouble recently by seducing a young
married woman whose husband has gone to
the wars. Hood is a church deacon.

The Louisville Express has been sup-
pressed and the editors and publishers ar-
rested, by order of Gen. Boyle.

BY TELEGRAPH.

QUINCY, ILLS., Aug. 2.
About one hundred and fifty rebels, un-
der Dunn, attacked Canton, Mo., sixteen
miles north of this place, last night. They
shot Mr. Carriga, in order to get some rifles
stored in his warehouse. He is not expected
to live. They then took the rifles, plun-
dered the store of what they wanted, and
left. Amount of damage done has not
been ascertained.

Hudson, Mo., Aug. 3.
Porter's band of guerrillas crossed the
North Missouri railroad Wednesday last,
and on Thursday night crossed the Hannibal
and St. Joseph, on their way to the north-
western counties, pursued by Col. Galt's
forces. Porter had between six and seven
hundred men. Bands numbering ten,
twenty, and fifty were constantly joining
him.
Pointexter, another notorious marauder,
with about an equal number of men, was
marching on Glasgow yesterday, where
there are less than 200 of our troops.
The guerrillas in North Missouri will
probably number 2,000, but it is confidently
expected that their operations will be
speedily brought to a close by the prompt
and efficient measures adopted by our forces.
Porter and Pointexter profess to have
come from the Confederate Government to
raise recruits, and then join Price, who,
it is expected, will soon be in the State
again.

New York, Aug. 3.
The British steamer Memphis, a prize
commanded by Capt. Cruikshank, from
Charleston for Liverpool, having run the
blockade on the evening of the 27th, is a
fine propeller of 800 tons burden, four
months old. She has a cargo of 1,575 bales
Sea Island cotton. She had previously
run the blockade at Charleston with con-
tra-band.

Defenses of New York-Bounties.
NEW YORK, Aug. 4.
At a meeting of the Common Council to-
day, Mayor O'Connell sent in a message ur-
ging immediate steps to co-operate with the
National Government in perfecting the de-
fenses of this harbor, and recommending
the appropriation of a million dollars for the
construction of iron-plated batteries and
ships.
At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen
an ordinance was offered, providing a bounty
of fifty dollars, in addition to all other
bounties offered by the State and the
United States to each volunteer, and ap-
propriating \$250,000 therefor.

Negroes to be Employed only as Labor-
ers.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.
A special to the Post says, that in answer
to a deputation of prominent citizens, who
waited on the President, to-day, to urge the
acceptance of negro regiments, Mr. Lincoln
replied that he could not accept negro
regiments, but would accept as many as of-
fered as laborers. This, it is understood, is
the settled policy of the Government.

Drafting Inaugurated by the General
Government.—An Additional 300,000
Men Called for—Unworthy Officers to be
Got Rid of.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The following or-
der has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.
Ordered—1st. That a draft of three hun-
dred thousand militia be immediately called
into the service of the United States, to
serve for nine months, unless sooner dis-
charged. The Secretary of War will as-
sign the quotas to the States, and establish
regulations for the draft.
2d. That if any State shall not, by the
15th of August, furnish its quota of the ad-
ditional 300,000 volunteers authorized by
law, the deficiency of volunteers in that
State will also be made up by a special
draft from the militia. The Secretary of
War will establish regulations for this pur-
pose.
3d. Regulations will be prepared by the
War Department and presented to the Presi-
dent with the object of securing the promo-
tion of officers of the army and volunteers
for the meritorious and distinguished ser-
vices, and of preventing the nomination and
appointment in the military service of in-
competent and unworthy officers. The regu-
lations will also provide for filling the
service of such incompetent persons as now
hold commissions.

By the President,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

General Orders—No. 6.
HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES IN KY.,
LOUISVILLE, July 30, 1862.

For the guidance of officers in the matters re-
ferred to herein, the following Order is
made:

I. In making seizure of horses to mount
the cavalry authorized by the Government
to be raised in Kentucky, it shall be done by
two commissioned officers appointed by the
Colonel or officers in command of the re-
gimenting station. The names of the offi-
cers assigned to this duty will be reported to
these headquarters immediately on the
receipt of this order. No private soldier or
non-commissioned officer, in any case, will
be permitted to make any seizure of horses.

II. The officers appointed to make seizure
will keep in a book the names of all
persons whose horses are seized with the
value of each horse. They will give to the
owner of the horse a receipt for the same
and valuation thereof—the payment therefor
by the Government depending on the loy-
alty of the person. The officers will report
to these headquarters a full statement of all
horses seized and value of each.

III. The commanders of regiments and
recruiting stations are enjoined to enforce
the order strictly. Any violation of it by
officers or privates will subject the offender
to punishment. No commissions will be
issued to officers violating it, or allowing it
to be violated. The commanding officers
will be held responsible for the strict en-
forcement of the order.

By command of Brig. Gen. Boyle,
JOHN BOYLE,
Capt. A. A. G.

The Vincennes (Ind.) Sun says, con-
tracts have been made for the delivery of
new wheat in that city, at 60 cents for red
69c. for white.

What's the difference between a rascal
and a poet? One is nice, and the other is
nice.

MARRIED.
In Aberdeen, O., on Tuesday evening, August
5, Miss BELLE ABERNETHY, to Mr. HENRY SMITH,
all of this city.

Henry, you have launched your bark on a
calm and summer sea. May no rude winds
sweep it from its destined course; and should
adversity ever assail you, may each moment be
gladdened by the silvery tones of your charming
Belle.

DIED.
In the Covington Hospital, on Tuesday 29th,
ultimo, Mr. Simon Kenton Crookshanks, of the
10th Kentucky regiment. The deceased was a
native of Maysville.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.
THURSDAY, Aug. 7, 1862.
Sugar New Orleans, 12 to 12½c.
Molasses—New Orleans, Bbls. 53c.; Half
Bbls. 55c.
Coffee 24 to 25 with upward tendency.
Wheat—White selling at 80½c. Red 75c.
Floor—Selling at from \$1 to \$1.50.
Whisky—Market firm Nelson's extra selling
at 25½c.
Crash Sugar, 14 to 14½c.
Gran " 14c.
Loaf " 14c.
Bacon 4c. for clear sides—no demand for
Hams or Shoulders.
Lard—6c. per lb.
Hemp—\$1.75 per ton.
Tobacco—Selling at 4 to 5c. No. 2, \$10; Halfbbls. 5.50.
Mackerel—Bbls. No. 2, \$10; Halfbbls. 5.50.
Rice—No. 2, 40c.
Salt—40 cents bushel.
Iron—Bar Iron 2½c.; Nail Iron 6½c.; Horse
Shoe 3½c.
Nails—\$3.75 for 10d.
Rice—No. 2, 40c.
Feathers—24 cents lb.

POWER, ROSS & CO.

Grocers, Produce and Commission
MERCHANTS.
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT & BACON, &c.
Corner of Market and Third Streets,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
August 7, 1862—Sm

DISSOLUTION!

THE co-partnership heretofore existing
under the name of HUNT & CADY, was
dissolved on the 30th day of July, 1862, by mu-
tual consent.

WM. HUNT,
C. G. CADY.

C. G. CADY, will continue the business at
the old stand, and respectfully solicits a share of
your patronage.
August 7-11

WHOLESALE LIQUOR

—AND—

Fancy Grocery Store!

IKE NELSON,

IMPORTER OF
Brandies, Wines, Gins,
AND ALL OTHER FOREIGN LIQUORS.

AND DEALER IN

FOREIGN FRUITS, OYSTERS, SAR-

DINES, NUTS, PRESERVES,

AND SUCH FANCY GROCERIES,

ALSO, TOBACCO, SEGARS &c.

OF BOURBON AND MONONGAHELA

WHISKIES, & DOMESTIC LIQ-

UORS IN GENERAL.

NOS. 17 & 49, WEST SIDE OF MARKET

August 7

IN addition to my already large assortment

of Liquors and Fancy Goods, I have lately re-

ceived and purchased for cash and consignment

as follows in the West:

20 Half Pipes James Cabin Brandy,

25 Quarter casks do do,

3 1/2 Pipes United Proprietors Brandy,

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JOB PRINTING!

Plain and Fancy Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE

Bulletin Office!

This department of our Establishment is now
complete, and inferior to none in Kentucky.
We are prepared to meet all orders, of
any and every description, prompt-
ly and on short notice and at
prices greatly reduced from
those of former year.

To one and all we would say hand in your
Orders as we will neither be excused in
LOW PRICES!
NOR
STYLE OF WORKMANSHIP!!

Sensation Store!

DRY GOODS!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

For Cash!!!

M. R. BURGESS & SON BUY THEIR

Stock of the NEW YORK IMPORTERS

FOR CASH.

AND RECEIVE NEW GOODS

EVERY WEEK!

Their Customers may rely on finding at all

times a complete assortment of the most fashion-
able goods at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH!

Mayville, Ky., June 19th, 1862.

NEW

GRAIN, GROCERY,

AND

COMMISSION HOUSE,

Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,

MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN,

GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in

the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brook-

over, north-east Corner of Third & Market Sts.

I will pay the highest market price for CASH

or WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries,

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco,

Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assort-

ment of all articles in the Grocery line; all war-

anted to be of the best quality. My goods have

been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be

sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small

profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business

attended to with promptness.

All persons desirous of getting the worth of

their money, will please give me a call.

June 19th, 1862. BEN PHISTER.

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar,

of best quality, in store and for sale low by

BEN PHISTER,

Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SYRUP.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups,

in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for

sale low by BEN PHISTER.

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

TOBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale

low by BEN PHISTER.

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by

BEN PHISTER.

June 19.

WHISKY a very choice article for harvest use,

for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

June 19.

APPLE BRANDY—old and mellow of best

quality, in store and for sale by

BEN PHISTER.

June 19.

SALT—in store and arriving, for sale at low-

est rates, by BEN PHISTER.

June 19.

FISH—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels,

half barrels, quarter barrels and kits, of best

brands for sale at lowest rates by

BEN PHISTER.

June 19.

TEA—a very superior article, the best import-

ed, in store and for sale by

